

## Lecture 8: Multi-Player Games

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AI For Traditional Games  
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## Review: Multi-player game tree

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- All nodes are max nodes
- Scores/payoffs are  $n$ -tuples, with a value for each player
  - Assume that players strictly want to increase their own payoff and don't care about minimizing/maximizing other players payoff

## Zero-sum / constant sum

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- Have been looking at two-player zero-sum games
  - Multi-player equivalent is constant-sum
  - eg (3, 4, 2) (sum = 9)
    - Subtract 3 from each player: (0, 1, -1) (zero sum)

## Max<sup>n</sup>

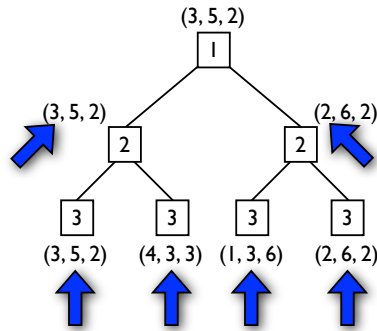
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```

Maxn(GameState *g, Player *p, depth)
  if (game over or depth == 0) return p->eval(g)
  best ← nil
  for each successor s in 1... # successors
    ApplyMove(s)
    tmp = Maxn(g, p, depth-1)
    UndoMove(s)
    if (tmp[g->currPlayer()] > best[g->currPlayer()])
      best = tmp;
  return best

```

## Sample Tree

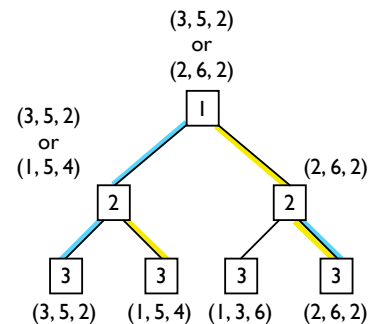


## Max<sup>n</sup> in equilibrium?

- Max<sup>n</sup> generalizes minimax for  $n$  players
- All players are making locally maximal choices
  - If any player changes their strategy
    - They must get a lower score
    - Thus, and equilibrium
- Note that the strategy change is local in the tree
  - Other players cannot adjust their strategies accordingly higher in the tree; those moves already made

## Max<sup>n</sup> tie-breaking & implications

- Each different tie-breaking strategy leads to a different strategy
- Blue / yellow strategies are separate equilibria
  - Cannot be mixed to produce an equilibrium strategy



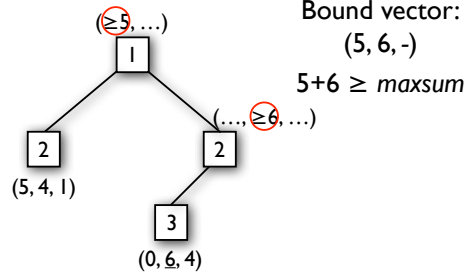
## Can we prune in max<sup>n</sup>?

- With no restrictions on players score, no
- What restrictions do we have?
  - maxsum, minsum, maxp, minp
  - Assume maxsum = minsum (constant sum)
  - Assume minp = 0

## Shallow pruning

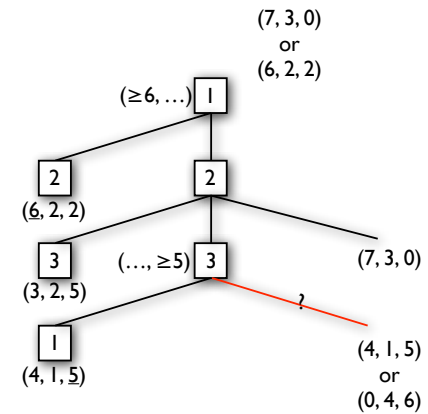
- First analyzed by (Korf, 91)

$maxsum = 10$



## Deep pruning

$maxsum = 10$



## Deep Pruning

- Deep pruning can fail in general
  - Bounds at the bottom of the tree cannot be the  $max^n$  value of the tree
  - But, propagation of effects can travel arbitrarily far up the tree
  - Zipper effect -- order of teeth at the bottom determines which one comes out on top

## Last Branch Pruning (first attempt)

- Deep pruning fails because there are additional moves which can influence the values in the tree
- What if there were no other moves left?
  - No moves to influence propagation

# Last Branch Pruning (First attempt)

maxsum = 10

